

WHY WHITE IS IN AFRICA.

Particulars of His Scheme to Share in a \$60,000 Steal.

SOLD CHEAP---BOUGHT DEAR.

Lansing, Mich., March 26.—Colonel Harold M. Smith, formerly assistant quartermaster general of the state troops, was on the witness stand in the trial of ex-inspector General Marsh. Smith testified that, under directions of Quartermaster General White, he wrote the letters which resulted in the sale of the state's clothing to the "Illinois Supply Company" for \$10,500. Smith acknowledged that White had told him that this company had been organized to buy the goods; that its bid was to be accepted and that he (White) had a scheme afoot to buy the goods back again. The \$10,500 received from the sale was turned into the state treasury as received for "second hand military stores and camp equipment." Witness testified that he afterwards advertised for bids for furnishing the state with similar military supplies and that by direction of General White, he opened the bids received and gave them to the agent of the Henderson-Ames company, of Kalamazoo, who was thus enabled to bid below all competitors. This company then sold to the state at a price approximating \$60,000 what are alleged to be the identical goods shipped away from this city not long previously.

It will be remembered that General White had a sudden call to South Africa.

Manila News.

Manila, March 27.—La Patria and El Liberal, Spanish organs of the extreme Filipino party, have recently been publishing articles inimical to the military government. General Otis has suppressed the former journal for sedition and imprisoned the editor, at the same time issuing a warning to the members of the extreme party that they should observe greater moderation.

The rebels in General Young's district are becoming aggressive. The American battalion garrisoning the town of Nampagan was attacked on four consecutive nights recently. Reinforcements are now arriving there.

General Young proposes to pursue the rebels aggressively before the rainy season sets in.

Labor Against Injunctions.

Washington, March 27.—President Gompers of the Federation of Labor; C. S. Darrow of Chicago and others identified with organized labor appeared before the judiciary committee of the House in advocacy of the bill restricting the issuance of injunctions in time of labor disturbances. Both Darrow and Gompers stated that the working people considered this resort to injunction a flagrant infringement of their rights and urged that the labor interests wanted to retain the time-honored trial by jury.

Europe's Coal famine.

Berlin March 27.—Germany, for the first time in history, is unable to employ about a million toilers, not because of lack of work, but because of lack of fuel and raw stuffs. The Austrian coal strike is partly responsible for this and all the industries here are overcrowded with orders, the iron industry being the most affected, the Prussian government alone having recently placed orders for 600 locomotives and 9,600 cars. The whole machine industry is in a similar condition, excepting the bicycle business.

High Prices For Angus Cattle.

Chicago, March 24.—The great Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle sale now progressing at Dexter park amphitheater at the Union stock yards is a pronounced success. The cow, Lucia Estill, brought \$2,800; calf, Black Knight of Estill, calved May 12, 1899, sold for \$2,100; the cow, Blackbird, of Woodland, brought \$2,000.

England Will Accept.

Washington, March 24.—There are good reasons now for believing that Great Britain will accept the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, under which the United States will have the right to place the same safeguards around the Nicaragua canal as the British government enjoys in respect to the Suez canal.

Boers Surrendering to Roberts.

London, March 24.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Bloemfontein under date of March 21 as follows:

"So many burghers have expressed a desire to surrender under the terms of the last proclamation that I have sent small columns in various directions to register their names."

New York's Underground Railway.

New York, March 27.—With a silver spade and in the presence of thousands of persons, Mayor Wyck lifted from an opening in the city hall square a few pounds of earth, which formally began the work on the underground rapid transit railway system. The underground railway tunnel will be twenty one miles in length and will involve an expenditure by the city of New York of more than \$36,000,000. The contract time for completion is unlimited and 10,000 men will be employed.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

What is Being Done in The Fifty-Sixth General Assembly.

MARCH TWENTY-ONE. The Senate agreed to Senator Turner's (Wash.) resolution asking for information concerning alleged granting of privilege to mine sold to the best of the Cape Nome. The Senate passed an additional urgent deficiency bill, also for the purpose of the appointment of 90 court reporters for the district courts of the country, at \$2,000 salary each. The elections committee reported favorably on the continuance of Senator Scott of West Virginia in his seat.

Speaker Henderson appointed a committee of 9 to consider special legislation relative to celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana, at St. Louis in 1803. The foreign affairs committee was directed to investigate the allegations of ex-consul Marum relative to the opening of official mail by British authorities.

MUCH time was spent on the Loud bill relating to second class mail matter.

MARCH TWENTY-TWO. The Senate session was principally taken up by unimportant resolutions and consideration of the conference report on the Puerto Rican measure. No definite action was taken on any of these affairs.

Senator Butler introduced a bill authorizing the distribution among the states of \$28,131 which has accumulated by court martial forfeitures, the money to be used for the benefit of the soldiers.

In the house Mr. Little (Ark.) has a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a soldiers' hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. A subcommittee reported favorably a bill allowing a single woman who locates a homestead entry land, to complete the entry after her marriage.

MARCH TWENTY-THREE. The Senate received from the president the nomination of Walter H. Chandler, of Chicago, to be assistant commissioner of patents. Senator Hatcher (Ill.) introduced a bill authorizing the allotment from surplus lands of the Iowa, Florida and Planeshaw in Indian Territory to the children of said Indians who have not received allotments.

The house has a bill to establish a light and signal station at Brown's Point, Puget Sound. This was pending day in the house and when the roll was called 38 members did not answer and then the point of no order was raised. The Speaker, however, counted 193 present and the house proceeded with pension bills.

The Indian country bill for the establishment of the Independent Order of Red Men in the Indian Territory.

MARCH TWENTY-FOUR. The Senate voted on the Puerto Rican tariff relief bill was 35 to 15.

The committee reported favorably the bill ratifying the act of the Oklahoma legislature making an appropriation for the Langston University.

The house agreed to the conference report on the Puerto Rican relief bill, 133 to 87. This completed the bill which now goes to the president.

At its last session the house passed 112 private pension bills.

MARCH TWENTY-FIVE. The Senate passed the bill authorizing the president to appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and appropriating \$75,000 for the expenses of the commission.

Delegate Flynn introduced a bill to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the territories and to limit territorial indebtedness.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.) has a bill appropriating \$50 for funeral expenses of a soldier dying in the service and \$500 for an officer to be paid to the family or representatives of the deceased.

The Fort Hays Bill. Washington, March 27.—It should be generally understood that the bill which has just passed congress granting to the state of Kansas the old Fort Hays military reservation for educational purposes does not provide for the establishment of western branches of both the State Agricultural college and the State Normal school.

The original bill introduced by Mr. Reeder provided for both these branches, but when the measure came up before the committee Mr. Calderhead objected strenuously and offered an amendment that the phrase "an experiment station" should be inserted in lieu of "a western branch" of the State Agricultural college. This amendment was adopted and so the bill as finally passed provides for a western branch of the State Normal school and an experiment station of the State Agricultural college.

Fitzhugh Lee's New Position. Washington, March 27.—Secretary Root said that while he was in Havana arrangements were made for the consolidation of the department of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, commanded by Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, and the department of Havana, commanded by Brigadier General William Ludlow, into one department under command of General Lee.

Secretary Root also said that a gradual reduction of the military force now occupying Cuba will ensue.

A Cuban Railway Combine. Montreal, March 26.—Sir William Van Horne, ex-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, and chairman of the board of control, returned from Washington and after a consultation with some financiers left again for Washington.

The object of his visit is to meet Secretary Root and some American capitalists with whom he is associated in a project for the consolidation of all the railways in Cuba. It is understood that for the development of this project Sir William has 25 million dollars at his disposal.

Second Pan-American Congress. Washington, March 24.—The state department has been notified by the government of Mexico that it accepts the president's invitation to hold a second pan-American congress, and will, in turn, invite the republics of North, South and Central America to send their representatives in such congress to the City of Mexico. Thus, it is believed, the success of the movement, is assured.

The New Carnegie Company. Trenton, N. J., March 27.—The Carnegie company, the formation of which has resulted from the conference of Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick to settle the business difference between them was incorporated here.

The capital is \$160,000,000 and the stock is all subscribed. Of the principal stockholders are Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, H. C. Frick, Charles M. Schwab. The state receives \$32,000 fee for filing the incorporation and the annual franchise tax will be \$11,700.

SENATORS' COMMISSION.

Advising The Powers In Control Of Cuba.

A WAY TO ASSIST DEBTORS.

Havana, March 27.—An order will issue early next week giving the mayors much more extensive powers than they formerly had, quite irrespective of the civil governors. By its terms, permits for amusements and public meetings are to be applied for to the mayors, and the police administration and other civil affairs of the municipality will likewise be exclusively under mayoralty control. The order goes into effect immediately upon being issued, without waiting for the election.

The Society of Planters visited the senators' commission and requested aid in the effort to procure a lowering of duties on Cuban sugar sent into the United States and upon machinery imported into Cuba. They asked also for increased facilities in the matter of immigration and for help in settling the question of liabilities of land debtors. The committee presented a report on this last point, asking the senators to forward it to Washington. This report says in part:

"The society suggests that bonds be issued which might be given to the debtors in accordance with the value of their land, and the debtors could then pay their creditors with bonds. We ask that the landholders be allowed ten years to repay the bonds in cash, canceling outstanding interest."

This is the most generally agitated question in Cuba. By many it has been argued that it would have been better originally to allow the creditors either to sell up the planters or to make what arrangement they thought fit than to put off payment for two years, as at the end of two years the planter would be at the mercy of the creditors. This contention is based on the theory that, in addition to the interest that had accrued during the two years, a planter whose estate had been destroyed by the war would be unable to raise money enough to continue production if it were known that, after two years, he would be liable to have his estate seized.

A New Usage Deal Proposed. Washington, March 26.—The secretary of the interior has requested the senators of the Indian affairs committee to draft a bill for the allotment of the Osage Indian lands and for the payment of the \$700 per capita tax, also to abolish all tribal relations of the Osages and to also insert a clause possibly abolishing all licensed traders in the nation. The bill will further provide that persons trade under regulations of the Indian department and that after the first of April all Indian land leases will be under the regulations of the secretary. There will be an official investigation of the bribery charges against Agent Pollock and various other Indian commissioners as proposed by the measure.

Extending Pension Laws. Washington, March 24.—The house committee on pensions has practically decided upon extending the pension law of January 5, 1893, which increased the pension of Mexican war veterans from \$8 to \$12 per month, so that it will apply to those pensioned since the date of the act as well as to those pensioned up to that time. The committee has decided to increase to \$40 a month the pension of the widow of Lieutenant Colonel John M. Hamilton, Ninth cavalry, who was killed at the battle of San Juan.

Reward for an Assassin. Topeka, March 26.—Governor Stanley offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the man who attempted to "assassinate" Frank Elliott, at Troy, a few nights ago. Doniphan county has offered a reward for the same amount and the Republican officials there made up a purse of \$500 for the same purpose.

Railroads Will go to Court. Chicago, March 26.—Western railroads have practically decided not to accept the government's proposed settlement for military business provided there is a possible chance of successfully attacking the rulings in the courts.

While no resolution was passed at their meeting, an initiative step was taken which will probably result in bringing a test case in the United States circuit court. The most favorable plan presented is to have the general counsel prepare a case on behalf of one of the roads which did a large amount of government business, file its claim in court and prosecute it to the court of last resort.

Five Hundred Flags For Manila. Washington, March 27.—Allen C. Bakewell, commandant of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York City, and Wilbur F. Brown, adjutant and post commander of the same post, were at the war department and arranged for the transportation on the transport Summer of 500 United States flags to Manila for free distribution among the native officials and citizens of that city. They are four by six feet, made of the best bunting, in strict accordance with military regulations.

ANNUITY FOR GOV. CLERKS.

Without Expense To The Government Will Chip In.

Washington, March 26.—A National Civil Service Retirement association has been organized here. Its object is to secure the passage of a bill by congress, providing for the retirement of employees of the government who are under civil service regulations, by paying them an annuity when they have reached a certain age and have been a certain number of years in the service. This is to be done without expense to the government. Representatives of all the independent bureaus and all the departments of the government except the state, interior and postoffice were present at the organization meeting. Mr. Charles Lyman of the treasury department was made president. All the persons employed in the civil service and appointed through the civil service commission are eligible to membership.

Cuban Confidence In Congress. Havana, March 27.—The Patra says: The promises of the three senators, Messrs. Platt, Aldrich and Teller, the senate committee on Cuba now visiting that island, in regard to granting independence is most important, since these senators are trusted representatives of the senate.

The paper declares it now has confidence in the fulfillment of the joint resolution of the United States congress. In an interview with the visiting senators, General Maximo Gomez is quoted as saying that the Cubans are in no haste for independence and that it would be far better for them to go slowly and surely.

Largest Inheritance Tax. New York, March 27.—Heirs of Cornelius Vanderbilt will be called on to pay the largest inheritance transfer tax ever paid into the state treasury under the existing law. The tax it is estimated will amount to about \$1,000,000.

For six weeks or more the state appraisers from the comptroller's department at Albany have been engaged in the laborious task of ascertaining just what the taxable value of the Vanderbilt estate is, and in a few days their report will be ready.

Boer Property Is Protected. London, March 24.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Springfield, says: "General Gatacre and his staff are still here. He is most strict regarding the private property of the Boers. Some Kaffirs who had looted Boer farms have been tried and severely punished, to the great astonishment and gratification of the Boer residents."

Roberts' Protesters Rebels. Ladysmith, March 27.—Lord Roberts' proclamation is causing much dissatisfaction among the loyal Dutch in this neighborhood, as it is taken to mean that he has morally pledged himself to preserve life and property of the rebels who lay down their arms and return to their homes.

Increase of Bubonic. Calcutta, March 23.—The bubonic plague is fast increasing. In Bengal 4,275 deaths occurred last week. These included 744 in Calcutta and 2,044 in Patna. The viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, visited the medical college, which is in one of the infected districts of Calcutta.

Charleston's Officers Not to Blame. Washington, March 27.—The navy department has received the report of the court of inquiry convened by Rear Admiral Watson at Manila to investigate the loss of the cruiser Charleston. The court exonerates the officers and men from responsibility for the loss of the ship.

Loud Postal Bill Dead. Washington, March 24.—After a spirited discussion extending over three days, the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, was recommitted by the house to the committee on postoffices. The majority in favor of the motion to recommit was so decisive that it is regarded as unlikely that the measure will appear again during the present congress.

Admiral Dewey at Savannah. Savannah, Ga., March 24.—Fifty thousand persons on the street here gave Admiral Dewey an enthusiastic welcome to Savannah. The admiral had recovered from his indisposition sufficiently for him to take part in the military parade, and, as he rode through the streets with Mrs. Dewey at his side, ringing cheers rent the air. Military companies were present from many Southern cities and nearly 4,000 men were in line. An admiral's salute was fired by the Chatham artillery from brass pieces, presented to the organization by President George Washington.

Governor Taylor Recognized. Indianapolis, Ind., March 27.—Governor Mount issued a requisition for the return to this state from Kentucky of a man wanted on a criminal charge. Governor Mount decided W. S. Taylor was Kentucky's chief executive and the papers were accordingly forwarded to him. Governor Mount said the returning board of Kentucky had declared Mr. Taylor elected governor and for that reason he recognized him, having no other consistent course of action.

BRADSTREET'S ON BUSINESS.

Detail Trade Conditions Favorable ---Iron Industries Bright.

OUR ARGENTINE COMPETITION.

New York, March 26.—Bradstreet's trade review says: Favorable reports as to retail distribution and as to collections come from southern, western and northwestern markets, due to better weather. Continued good railroad returns, record-breaking merchandise exports from New York, with signs of a resumption of heavy shipments of iron to Europe and good wheat and fruit crop reports, except from the central west, are also features.

An unfavorable element is the prediction of a general strike of machinists, but it is possible that more than its proper weight has been given this threatened trouble. As offsets to this threatened trouble might be cited the settlements of differences among the lake ore handlers, a vital point in the immense business looked for the coming spring and summer. Advances in wages of soft coal miners, of stove moulders and of other workers allied to the iron and steel industry would seem to point to labor conditions retaining most of the favorable features which have made them subjects of favorable remark.

Foreign demand seems likely to play a most important part in the iron and steel industries, judging from the reports of advancing foreign markets and of increasing inquiries upon manufacturers.

Foundry irons, ore of low grade, are cheaper, but finished products note little, if any, change.

Sugar is higher, mainly owing to the growing strength of raw material. Wheat and corn, among the breadstuffs, have been weaker, reflecting another one of those short swings in price which have been such a feature of the former market, but also expected heavy shipments from the Argentine and good crop reports from the south and west. In the central west wheat crop advices are disappointing, complaint of winter killing more than offsetting increased acreage.

Advices so far received would point to the retail trade opening well, particularly in the south, the northwest and the central west, except at the lake cities, where the lateness of the season or of unfavorable weather conditions have operated as a deterrent.

Germany Does Not Believe It. Berlin, March 27.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has interviewed capitalists who have large interests in the Transvaal. They say they do not believe the gold mines will be destroyed, adding that there is no dynamite except what is in the possession of the government. They claim that individuals could do no damage to the mines and that the Transvaal government could not afford to prejudice its case in the eyes of Europe by destroying mines over which German and French flags float in many cases.

Heavy Seal Catch. St. Johns, N. F., March 27.—The sealing steamer Leopard, which took shelter at Wesleyville in consequence of the storm, is due here and other steamers are expected. Judging from reports thus far received, the total number of seals actually taken by the fleet is about 296,000, and the prospect is that, as four weeks of the fishing season have yet to run, this total will be increased by some 60,000. As the entire catch last year was only 247,000, this year's figures promise to be the best within twenty years.

Fifty-five Machine Shops Tied Up. Cleveland, O., March 24.—After voting for over four hours in secret session at Germania hall, 1500 machinists of Cleveland, both union and non-union men, unanimously declared a strike to go into effect at once.

The strike will affect about fifty-five machine shops and manufacturers. The result of the decisive ballot was received with cheers. President O'Connell said that it now looked as though Cleveland would be the stamping ground of one of the biggest strikes ever inaugurated in the United States.

German Colonies Don't Want Boers. Berlin, March 24.—In German colonial circles it is feared that after Great Britain annexes the Transvaal the Boers will trek into German Southwest Africa. Several newspapers have referred to this possibility during the last few days, plainly intimating that the Boers are not wanted, inasmuch as undesirable conditions would arise in time through the inability of Germany to grant them the degree of self-government which they desire.

Parsons Sees a Way Out. Parsons, Kan., March 27.—Captain John Seaton and M. Heery, composing the state board of public works, formally condemned the land selected for the site of the new insane asylum here by the legislative committee appointed for that purpose and fixed the value of the property at the same figures as contracted for by the locating committee, and affixed their signatures to the report which will be placed before the state board of charities at once. These men claim to be "holding over."

COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City.			
CATTLE—Common to heavy	3 25	@	5 33
HOGS—Choice to heavy	4 50	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70	@	5 00
CORN—No. 2	35	@	25 1/2
RYE—No. 2	5 1/4	@	1 1/2
HAY—Choice timothy	10 00	@	10 50
Choice prairie	6 75	@	7 25
BUTTER	23	@	25
EGGS	23	@	25
Chicago.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68	@	69
CORN—No. 2	34	@	35 1/2
OATS—No. 2	24	@	24 1/2
St. Louis Live Stock.			
BEEVES	3 05	@	5 75
STOCKERS & FEEDERS	3 00	@	4 85
SOUTHERN STEERS	3 40	@	4 90
Cotton.			
Liverpool	5 3/4	@	10 1/2
New York	9 3/8	@	3 1/2
Galveston	9 3/8	@	3 1/2
Wichita Grain.			
WHEAT—	Open.	High.	Low.
May	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
July	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
CORN—	Open.	High.	Low.
May	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2
July	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2
OATS—	Open.	High.	Low.
May	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
July	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Live Stock.			
HOGS	4 50	@	4 90
CATTLE	4 50	@	4 90
Chicago Live Stock.			
BEEVES	3 10	@	5 80
COWS AND HEIFERS	3 00	@	4 00
CANNER	3 00	@	2 85
STOCKERS & FEEDERS	3 10	@	4 75
TEXAS FED BEEVES	3 80	@	5 00
HOGS	3 05	@	5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 40	@	6 00

THE LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

The New York senate killed a bill to tax mortgages; 33 to 16.

The reported death of Osman Pasha is denied from Constantinople.

The Kansas City Priests of Pallas have lost all their floats by fire.

The cold wave is said to have done but little if any damage in Florida.

Cuba is to be represented at the Pan-American exposition at Niagara 1900.

An explosion at the Hercules powder works, north of Lamotte, Mo., killed two men.

Thirty cases of smallpox occurred in the Great Northern grading camps in Montana.

Monroe, Michigan, was under water last week, the result of an ice gorge in Raisin river.

Governors Beckham and Taylor rode from Louisville to Frankfort on the same train.

The Port Gibson, La., compress, which contained 2,000 bales of cotton, is burned. Loss, \$100,000.

The Topeka is to be used as a training vessel, and will be overhauled for that purpose at a cost of \$25,000.

The British war office has warned all the militia who have not been called out to be in readiness for service.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, intends to ask the parliament to increase the poll tax on the Chinese.

The transport Sumner took from Brooklyn, enroute to Manila, 1,000 cavalry, infantry and artillery recruits.

San Jacinto mountain in California has slipped 150 feet and has numerous fissures which are apparently bottomless.

Kruger issued a proclamation annexing the Orange Free State. Steyn countered with another declaring his state intact.

A detachment of medical officers is to be sent to Manila to relieve the same number on duty there, who want to come home.

It is claimed at Berlin that Australian canned beef is better than American, and Germany is importing much of it.

Finn's are coming to this country by steamers from Antwerp by the hundreds. They have to steal by a chain of guards to get away from Finland.

Herman E. Taubeneck, late national chairman of the People's party, is dead.

The Santa Fe is building several new dining cars and remodeling the old ones.

A prairie fire started at Houghton, S. D., and spread over a wide sweep of country, causing heavy losses to farms and ranges.

Lieutenant Crawford, Admiral Dewey's secretary, has denied the report that Admiral Dewey will make a trip to Europe this summer.

Tom Thunder, the Winnebago medicine man, contests the naming of White Buffalo, a Chicago Irishman, as chief of the tribe. He appeals to the tomahawk.

Congressmen on committees have shelved the appropriation asked for by St. Louis for their Louisiana purchase centennial, until a substantial fund is raised in Missouri.

D. R. Anthony is in the courts to compel the Leavenworth Standard company to recognize him as one of the stockholders.

The government never pays or receives premium upon any of its issues either of coin or paper currency. Sharps are working people along this line.

The reported consolidation of the American Bell-Telephone company with the American Telephone company of New York has received distinct confirmation.

The anti-reform party in China, headed by the dowager empress, is becoming more active and hostile to everything not Chinese.